

BACK PAGE

Car firm celebrates with all the trappings



Marlene Dietrich sings "Falling in Love Again" from the passenger compartment of a BMW Dixi in her Blue Angel film pose as the vamp who wreaks havoc with the life of a small-town teacher.

She is part of a multi-media show illustrating the 65-year history of BMW in a newly-opened museum at the Munich motor manufacturer's corporate headquarters in the Bavarian capital.

So are a platoon of mud-splattered Wehrmacht soldiers accompanying a battle-worn R7, the legendary World War II motorcycle.

They were to have been seen against a vocal background of shellfire from a concealed loudspeaker as originally envisaged by the artistic team that devised the show.

Social justice

Continued from page 11

Free University of Berlin — in the politics and economics of the Middle East.

The universities are also discussing the methods and aims of their teaching. The critical point here is the insistence by orientalists that students must have a thorough knowledge of one oriental language, as this is the key to an understanding of any foreign culture.

The other problem is the lack of job prospects for orientalists.

Despite increased public awareness of the importance of the Middle East and of oriental studies, there are still many highly qualified graduates in oriental studies who are unemployed.

The public needs to be made more aware of the problem of unemployment of graduate orientalists.

The situation as it stands is a luxury we simply cannot afford.

Anneliese Wilke
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 6 April 1980)

A local authority in Münster, Westphalia, advertised a vacancy for a miller to operate two museum windmills in Detmold, little suspecting they would be bombarded with applicants.

"We were worried there might be none at all," an official commented. But more than 100 people applied for a job that was obviously more popular than the authorities expected.

"Many people would like a simple life without stress, assembly-lines and computers," a spokesman for the personnel department said. "They are delicious about work in which they can see for themselves the product of manual labour."

This is one of the reasons why there has been a deluge of applicants lately for jobs such as forester or shepherd. But the dream of paradise is wishful thinking. It is hard work running a windmill.

But the noise of battle was one of 68 details revised at the last minute by order of the boardroom in the "four-cylinder" Munich head office.

It was one of the reasons for the dispute that delayed the opening of the BMW Museum for four weeks, although fine regulations were officially stated to have been the cause.

"We suddenly realised that we were not quite ready on a number of points," said board chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim blandly. But the doors finally opened on Signs of the Times, as the exhibition is entitled.

It is still somewhat unconventional in a building of unconventional design. An aircraft, 19 BMW motor vehicles and other company products are seen against the background of contemporary history of the past 65 years.

Exhibits include, for instance, the rusty BMW engine of a World War II Luftwaffe bomber shot down in action.

Life-size waxworks-style models of figures from the history of the "BMW era" mark chapters in the company's progress. Ten video programmes run non-stop on 114 monitor screens.

Old film footage and soundtracks tell the tale of motors, people and powers — aided and abetted by plants, "moving" noises and music from countless loudspeakers.

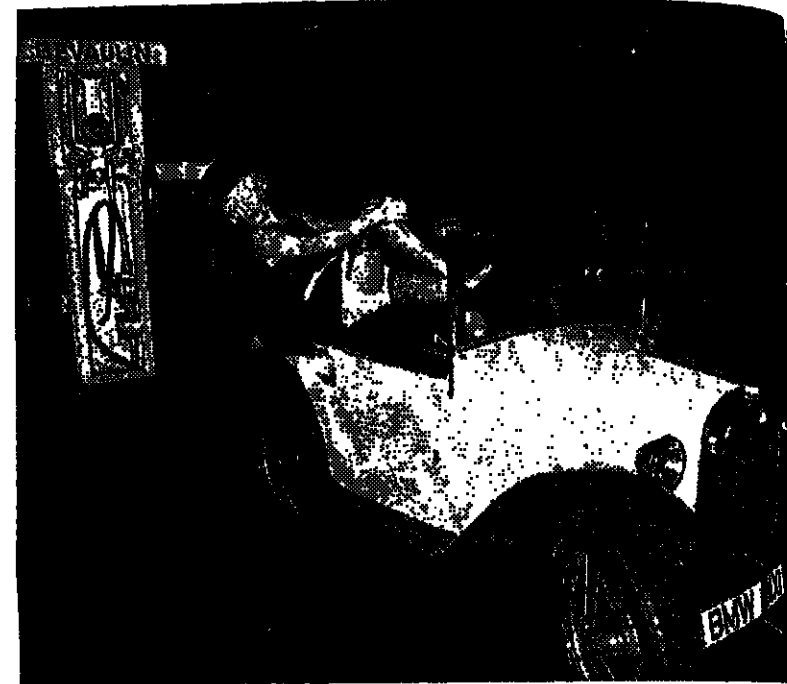
The aim is not only to convey an idea of the period from which the BMW in question dates but also to make the visitor imagine he was there at the time.

From a comfortable car seat high up above the exhibits he can take a bird's-eye look at the entire multi-media show, coming back down a moving staircase through a utopian city that is designed to suit people rather than cars.

"Technology ought still to have leeway for amazement" was the leitmotiv of exhibit organiser Eberhard Schoener, the creator of laser music.

As artistic manager he was unruffled by the 68 last-minute changes made by the BMW board to a show that cost the company DM2.5m. The Wehrmacht platoon were not only deprived of their battle noise, for instance; they were also disarmed.

But the artistic team were most upset by the removal from one tableau of the



A waxwork Marlene Dietrich in her Blue Angel film pose in a BMW

German Michel leading a flock of sheep behind Charlie Chaplin's Great Dictator.

Michel is a nightcapped figure of fun reminiscent of one of Snow White's Seven Dwarfs whom Germans readily if ruefully accept as a personification of the average German. He is Germany's counterpart to Uncle Sam or John Bull.

But BMW drew the line at this insult to the German people (although, oddly enough, the flock of sheep can still be seen following in the Great Dictator's footsteps).

Designer refuses to come to opening

Schoener termed this arbitrary "interference with an artistic product," while set designer Wilfried Minks, artistic manager of Frankfurt municipal theatres and in charge of visualisation at the BMW Museum, was so disgusted he preferred not to appear at the opening.

He said it was "childish and narrow-minded to argue about German Michel in front of the Press."

The board, Herr von Kuenheim said, had unanimously agreed that the Great Dictator was not a specifically German phenomenon. By removing the German angle they had hoped to "internationalise" the show.

Yet, albeit at a later stage in the BMW story, an undeniably symbolic German figure, Konrad Adenauer, was added to the accompanying exhibits.

Karl Stankiewicz
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 April 1980)

Queue forms for job in windmill

Just as the forester does not spend all day strolling round the woods with a rifle under his arm and a dachshund at his heel the Detmold windmill will not be lazing around because there is no wind.

"We shall have to make it quite clear to applicants that they will be required to put in hard work," the spokesman said.

Heavy sacks of grain must be man-handled round a historic windmill that lacks the modern convenience of dust disposal facilities that are standard fittings at commercial flour mills.

"The man appointed will need to be on standby at night to turn the blades in the wind in a storm so they do not snap." The salary will be a modest DM25,000 a year.

Yet applicants include several teachers, a university-trained sociologist, an organ-builder, a bargeman and two dozen people who claim previous experience of working in a windmill.

"They even include a former miller named Müller."

Detmold open-air museum boasts two windmills, one a Dutch model dating back to 1789. They were rebuilt on the present site for DM220,000.

The miller will mill flour in each in turn. His hourly output will be about five quintals, or 10cwt. It will be sold to museum visitors.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 9 April 1980)

The bicycle makes a comeback

Bicycles are both ecologically and economically the most means of local transport these days. Heinrich von Lersner, head of the Federal Environment Agency, West Germany, made this encouraging statement at the opening of an international Congress in Bremen.

Organised cyclists led by club president Jahn Tette emerged as a powerful lobby for rights for two-wheelers on the road.

Some 400 delegates from all over the world, including officials from the United States, Sweden, Benelux, France and Switzerland, were present.

West Germany lacks 50,000 cycle tracks, said Herbert Brüchmann, Senator of Health. He was to Bremen University in an effort to deliver his speech, which spoiled the effect.

But the bike is growing in popularity. Herr von Lersner said it already covers 40 per cent of their trips by bike or moped or on foot.

About 85 per cent of West German households and 60 per cent of the population own bicycles. Only 29 per cent own a car. This indeed is the problem.

"More than two people in the car do not have a car," says cycling promoter Gerhard Bahrenberg, a Bremen university teacher, "but traffic is still made to suit the needs of the car."

The Federal Environment Agency is financing field trials in a West German town to develop ideas of how to make a town tailor-made to suit the needs of the bicycle.

125 local authorities have agreed to finance the project.

Roughly four million bicycles are sold in West Germany, said Thun of the Cycle Manufacturers' Association. He too was hoping the conference would boost the trade.

Dietrich Oeter, a doctor on the staff of the Public Health Academy, said nearly 20,000 road deaths a year in Germany as the result of car accidents. Traffic policies drawn up by national planners.

(Lübeckischer Nachrichten, 11 April 1980)

Hamburg, 4 May 1980
Nineteenth Year - No. 939 - By air

Europe orchestrates Iran policy

It took the EEC long enough to agree on flanking moves to support President Carter in the Iran crisis, and even at the Luxembourg conference of Common Market Foreign Ministers the Nine were only able to agree on a long-term graduated plan.

This graduated plan of action was unlikely to provide Washington with more than a brief respite in its bid to secure the release of the US embassy hostages in Tehran.

Mr Carter is campaigning for re-election and his prospects stand or fall with factors that include the fate of the US diplomats held hostage in the Iranian capital.

The atmosphere in the United States is tense and it was doubtful at the time of writing how long the President could afford to bide his time before incensed US opinion called for further action.

He no longer has much leeway in the choice of moves he can make against the obdurate Ayatollah Khomeini. The

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next step, after an embargo on food and drug supplies, would seem to be a naval blockade.

That would mean a war footing, with all the incalculable risks that entails. So it is a little facile to accuse the Nine of having been too hesitant and letting down their American ally yet again.

Western European governments have always feared the fateful progression of events towards which the clash between Washington and Tehran seemed destined to lead, the escalating cycle of threats, pressure, retaliation and counter-pressure.

Unlike Carter's and Khomeini's strategies, laced with deadlines and ultimatums, the policy pursued by Western Europe has aimed to forestall at all costs a progression from crisis to conflict, given that conflict might, in the final analysis, no longer prove containable.

The Luxembourg decisions taken by the EEC's Foreign Ministers neatly fit in with crisis management of this kind. They do Iran no harm (not at any rate, at the present stage) but they make the EEC's position clear.

Ayatollah Khomeini is given time until his new Parliament meets to change

his tune on the hostages. Until then he will have to accept an embargo on military supplies and skeleton staff at EEC embassies in Tehran.

President Carter, on the other hand, now knows he can count on full backing from his European allies if the Iranian leader fails to back down.

Even France will no longer stand aloof from root-and-branch economic sanctions and a total break-off of diplomatic ties.

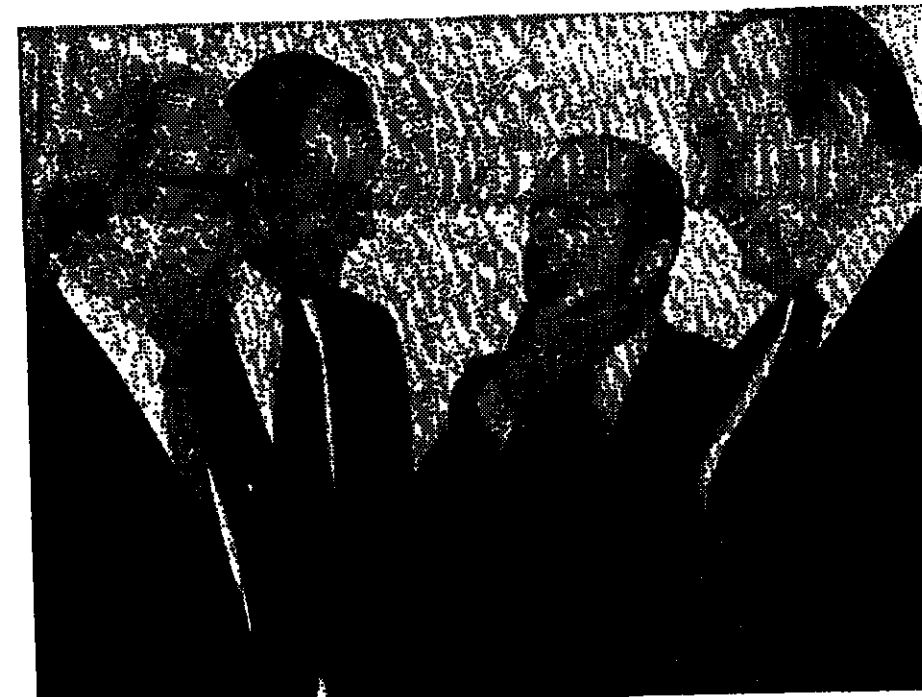
Mr Carter may well have lost patience on the hostages issue but he must surely have been satisfied with the stand taken by the Common Market countries.

Neither he nor they can be interested in seeing Iran completely uncoupled from the Western world and left with no choice but to seek economic and political ties with Moscow and its satellites.

This risk would certainly have been run if the EEC governments had gone too far and threatened Iran with tougher retaliatory measures at this stage of the proceedings.

So it would be wrong to poke fun at the Common Market countries for having given their decision careful consideration and even holding a special last-minute session to reappraise the point of fixed deadlines.

Shooting straight from the hip is un-



A break from the pressure of the affairs of state: EEC ministers meeting in Luxembourg to discuss the question of sanctions against Iran manage the time to share a joke: From left, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington; Bonn Minister of State Klaus von Dohnanyi; French Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet; and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (Photo: dpa)

likely to solve complex problems in any but the most exceptional circumstances.

As for EEC solidarity with the United States, it is worth noting that for Tehran the Common Market is far too interesting a trading partner for Iran to be unduly anxious to explore new markets in Eastern Europe, especially in the wake of the US embargo.

Western Europe here has an impor-

tant representative role to play, and Washington ought to be only too happy to allow Europe to keep the West's economic options open.

This, of course, is to presuppose that the United States has not yet come to the conclusion that it must write off an important, linchpin state in the Middle East.

Bernd Stadelmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 April 1980)

Crucial Bonn decision backs boycott

punishment of the Soviet Union or imply that this might be or have been the case. It would be more fitting to term it a demonstration of joint condemnation of an act of aggression and as a warning shot.

There has lately been much talk of 1914 and even comparison with 1938, depending which historical situation was felt best to compare with the current position.

Historical comparisons may never be entirely apt but one point is surely clear. For some time a great power, the Soviet Union, has again been leaving out no opportunity of expanding its power.

The leading communist country openly admits to expansion as a programme, aim yet purports to be cut to the quick when the West and Third World countries answer back.

The Olympic spectacle, a mass demonstration designed to delight the Soviet people and underline the legitimacy of the Soviet system, must now be a virtual write-off as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

Pilloried by such a wide spectrum of world opinion, the Soviet Union, even with its skilled and imaginative prop-

aganda machine, should find it difficult to explain the boycott to the Soviet public.

Maybe (just maybe) the Olympic debacle will put a damper on expansionist Soviet designs.

The Kremlin has warned of serious consequences of an Olympic boycott, especially in Bonn. Moscow must evidently have hoped to make an impression with such threats in a seat of government where the boycott decision was taking time in coming.

The rebuttal must have come in an all the more impressive manner. Were it so to happen, it would by no means be the first time the Soviet Union had suddenly changed its tune as a result of such a snub, embarking on a new phase of détente or the like.

Were Chancellor Schmidt now to decide to risk visiting President Brezhnev, he could do so from a much better starting point.

Washington has been backed by its major ally on an issue dear to its heart, whereas Moscow has been firmly reminded where Bonn stands.

This can only be to the benefit of talks with the Kremlin, always assuming they are intended to be more than window-dressing.

There can be no jawboning or thinking lightly of someone who acts and speaks in accordance with the view and dictates of his alliance.

Hans-Joachim Nimtz

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 April 1980)

THE BALANCE OF POWER

Fresh Kremlin overtures to Western Europe



The Kremlin is launching a fresh diplomatic campaign in Western Europe. Evidence of this is the invitation to Chancellor Schmidt to visit Moscow in July and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Paris late in April.

This marks a change in attitude. In February, for instance, Herr Schmidt was given very short shrift when he wrote to remind Mr Brezhnev of the need to persevere with détente.

Or take the circumstances that accompanied the visit to Moscow by M. Chaban-Delmas, Speaker of the French National Assembly. During his visit Andrei Sakharov, the prominent dissident, was exiled to Gorki.

The chill wind from the East is now blowing much more gently. Soviet diplomats have reverted to their usual practice of seeking ties with Bonn and Paris whenever the dialogue with Washington grinds to a halt.

It only goes to show that developments have conformed to the established pattern. Talks with West Germany and France would undoubtedly have been possible earlier, but the Russians were obviously not then ready.

They first had to digest, in both domestic and foreign policy terms, their invasion of Afghanistan.

Regardless what skirmishes the Soviet Union may yet have to fight in and around Afghanistan, in Moscow's eyes intervention there is over and done with — settled and past history.

Afghanistan is fast declining in interest as a subject of international concern. The sanctions envisaged by the United States are fast dwindling to a mere boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Morally this may be admirable; politically, it carries very little weight.

As far as the United States is concerned Iran holds pride of place over Afghanistan. With typical Anglo-American pragmatism, Washington is dealing with the more important issue first, which is felt to be the threat to the US embassy hostages' lives.

So the Soviet Union is now in a position to concentrate more on its real political target, Europe.

It had already been noted that the Kremlin had gone to great lengths to place as little strain as possible on ties with Western European countries.

Political talks were cancelled and cultural exchanges scaled down, but there was no serious upset in relations. If anything, the opposite was true.

In the economic sector, where the East bloc is keenest to reap the benefits of détente, substantial new deals have been concluded with Western companies, including West German firms.

Moscow's tactics have been particularly obvious in intra-German ties. The recent intensity of relations between Bonn and East Berlin is anything but an oasis of sweetness and light in a desert of East-West tension. It is deliberate and intentional by the East.

In the past Schmidt and Honecker have been unable to forge an intra-German axis of their own; they will continue in future to be dependent on Soviet

interests in this respect. At present the Soviet Union is interested in keeping the gateway to the West open.

To judge by Soviet domestic criticism in recent months and by what frank admissions on the part of Soviet allies in Eastern Europe bear out, the stability of East bloc communist regimes is not what it might be.

Commodity output and industrial production are lagging way behind plan targets and prices can no longer be maintained at low levels by means of subsidies.

Further ties with the West are deemed most desirable as a means of relaxing tension a little.

For motives of power politics too Soviet diplomats must remember to keep a foot in the door in the West, and on this point their interests particularly coincide with those of Western European countries.

Initially the Soviet Union is relying on the effect of its sheer weight. As the foremost military power on the Continent it naturally commands a special influence without lifting a finger.

"The question is not whether or not one can trust the Soviet Union," an Eastern European politician once said. "It is simply there and its existence must be borne in mind."

This is even more the case now the Soviet Union has consistently put on specific weight by means of rearmament.

Russians step up military presence in Gulf

The geographical coordinates of imminent East-West confrontation are clearly outlined on charts in the map room at Nato headquarters in Brussels.

The danger zone extends from the 40th parallel in the north to the 20th in the south and from 40 degrees longitude in the west to 70 degrees in the east.

So 40,40,20,70 stands for the area in which, in all probability, the future of civilisation and the industrialised world will be decided in a crisis decade.

It extends from Somalia and Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian peninsula and Iraq to the west to Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east, with Iran, the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea in the centre.

The current conflict between Iran and the United States, hesitantly supported by its Japanese and Western European allies, could easily turn into a US-Soviet conflict in the Gulf.

There would be a fully-fledged emergency if, for instance, the Soviet Union were to break a US naval blockade of Iran by sending in a convoy.

This is a crisis scenario that anticipates a serious prospect by 1985 when East and West will enter into direct competition in the Gulf as the demand for oil increases and the supply declines.

It envisages a US naval blockade being challenged by a Soviet convoy of either freighters heading for Iranian ports or tankers setting sail from the Gulf.

At present the Red Fleet maintains a permanent flotilla of about 80 to 35 light-

ing and supply ships in the Arabian Sea and the northern sector of the Indian Ocean.

They include the aircraft carrier cruiser Kiev, several missile-equipped cruisers and missile destroyers.

The Soviet squadron is anchored off Socatra, an island in the Gulf of Aden, and is based on port facilities in Aden, where a large Russian dry dock was towed after Somalia had served the Red Fleet notice to quit.

Soviet combat planes may before long be based at airfields in western Afghanistan along the border with Iran, a mere 500km to 700km as the crow flies to the Hormuz Strait and the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Backfire long-range combat aircraft can also be transferred at short notice from southern Russia to the trans-Caspian and trans-Caspian regions of the Soviet Union.

From there, with a range of more than 3,000km, they could easily reach targets in the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet air force has two airborne divisions comprising about 850 operational combat aircraft permanently stationed in the two southern military regions adjoining the Iranian border.

The number of Soviet combat planes in Afghanistan varies and is not exactly known.

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marine and land forces.

Schmidt seeks missile moratorium

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reiterated his proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles by the United States and the Soviet Union.

He stressed that his ideas were not in every respect on the two-fold basis reached by Nato in December 1979.

Going into greater detail than he had first mooted the idea a few months ago, Herr Schmidt said he had previously, in 1980, for a moment this being the period in which a generation of US medium-range missiles would still be under development.

An attempt ought to be made to time factor not expressly stated in the Nato resolution but expected to be about three years.

He said the Soviet Union had launched preliminary talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In Bonn government circles it is felt that his proposal might make it easier for the Soviet Union to agree to the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union made advances in the West.

Approaches were made to Bonn (then as now) albeit to a Grand Coalition government, with Soviet ambassador Semjon Tsarapkin visiting Chancellor Kiesinger in Stuttgart for talks.

FDP leaders, who at that time formed a mini-opposition in the Bonn Bundestag, were given an attentive reception when they visited Moscow in summer 1969. A few months later there was an about-turn in Bonn's Ostpolitik.

Gerhard von Glinckst (Hamburger Abendblatt, 21 April 1980)

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The German Tribune

Published by Friedrich Reinecke, Editor-in-Chief
Helmuth Editor: Alexander Anthony, English
sub-editor: Simon Burnett. Distribution
Georgina Ploome.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, Postfach
10001, Hamburg 78, Tel. 22 85 11, Telex 25 4733.

Advertising rates: Vol. 12
Annual subscription DM 120

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt
Hamburg, Germany. Distributed in the
USA by: The German Tribune, Inc., 440 West 24th Street, New York
10011.

An article which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE
publishes in cooperation with the editor
of the German Tribune, is not published
by them. They are complete translations of the
original text and are not subject to editorial
comment. They are published quarterly
unless otherwise stated.

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Verlag GmbH, Hamburg, Germany.

Printed in Germany

Published by Friedrich Reinecke, Editor-in-Chief

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Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt

Hamburg, Germany. Distributed in the

USA by: The German Tribune, Inc., 440 West 24th Street, New York

10011.

IRAN

Sanctions would hit Bonn economy, but less than in the past



about whether previous sanctions had been successful.

A poll has shown that most of the big West German companies operating in Iran are prepared for sanctions.

Most German staff of these companies have had their return air ticket in their pockets for weeks. The Munich Siemens company has told its staff that they can themselves decide if and when they wish to return to West Germany.

At the beginning of April, the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommended to German firms that the families of their employees and all employees not absolutely needed in the country should be flown back.

Many companies brought part of their staff back in autumn of last year after Hans Joachim Leib, finance director of Berlin pharmaceuticals company Merck, had been shot outside his home by extremists of the Iran underground organisation Forqan.

Leib was clearly the victim of mistaken identity. The Essen Krupp concern has said that its relations with Iran are "normal and smooth."

The Iranian Government has an almost 25 per cent share in the Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG and the Essen Krupp concern since the days of the Shah.

An economic boycott of Iran would hurt the German economy, but not as badly as it would have done a few years ago, when Iran was West Germany's main trading partner in the Near and Middle East.

West Germany is one of the main importers of Iranian goods in the EEC.

After the Iranian revolution, West German economic interest in Iran cooled markedly. However, the volume of West German-Iranian trade last year was still DM6.5bn as against DM1.1bn in 1978. Today there are still more than 350 German firms in Iran. The number of Germans working there is estimated at 1,300 (including their families).

At the height of German-Iranian economic relations two years ago there were more than 14,000 Germans living in Iran. The number of Germans living in Iran has since fallen to about 1,000.

Leading industrial associations in West Germany now agree that for political reasons the Bonn government will have to impose economic sanctions on Iran. If no point European action is taken, the West German Government could go it alone in accordance with the Export Law.

Paragraph 7 of the Export Law says that trade restrictions can be imposed if the security of the country is threatened.

Paragraph 23 of the law also allows for restrictions on capital movement. Bonn has already applied the Export Law in other cases — for instance the pipeline embargo against the Soviet Union in 1962. There was disagreement

only about 1,000 Germans remain in Iran. Most have been repatriated by their companies or else, more lately, have taken the advice of the Bonn Foreign Affairs Ministry and got out.

Now the rump of what was once a community of 15,000 sit it out quietly, prepared for anything.

Most of the Germans still in Iran have lived through the revolution and are not unduly alarmed by the constant rumours.

They are relying on the experience of the past being repeated — even in Iran, things are rarely as bad as they sometimes threaten to be.

The Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now stringently urged all Germans living in Iran without pressing business reasons for staying to leave the country. The warning has had its effect.

For many in Tehran the familiar grass-roots existence is starting again. Their families have returned to Germany. Some have now had to change schools three times in a year. In some cases, husbands have obeyed company instructions to return home and left their wives and children in Tehran.

The 43 German teachers at the German school were given the choice between staying or returning home. One teacher returned but the rest agreed with parents and pupils that they should try to keep lessons going if at all possible.

Research into caravanisation and media-

val routes is still possible, though. There are no problems about surveying on the sites. German authorities in Tehran have however told four of the institute's staff now in this country not to return to Iran for the time being.

There is also uncertainty in the German embassy, where the staff has been reduced from 41 to 19.

The United Kingdom has reduced its embassy staff to one and the Germans are expecting a further reduction in their strength. The German ambassador was recalled to Bonn a week ago to report on the situation.

West German industry, on the other hand, is trying to maintain its presence in Iran. The two main construction projects — a conventional power station and a battery factory — are going ahead.

At the moment directors of German companies are in Tehran discussing intensification of economic relations.

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■ THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

New faces amid casualties as Social Democrats select candidates

General election day is not until 5 October but the Social Democrats have already selected to a man their candidates for the ninth Bonn Bundestag.

The campaign has not yet really started and voters have certainly not lost much sleep on which party they are going to support when the time comes.

But SPD candidates have already met for their second briefing by the party's top brass in the Social Democratic committee room at the Bonn Bundestag. Parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner gave them their first briefing in Bonn at the beginning of March.

Never before has the SPD gone to such trouble with its candidates for the 496 Bundestag seats, although the reason why candidates have been summoned from all over the country is obvious enough.

Newcomers are to be drilled at first hand for what is sure to prove a tough campaign against the Christian Democrats, led by Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

A further reason that is potentially even more important is not readily admitted by the SPD, but Herr Wehner already has day-to-day post-election routine in mind.

Assuming the coalition of Social and Free Democrats retains power in Bonn, it will quite likely do so by a water-tight majority requiring iron discipline in the House.

The SPD parliamentary party leader wants to groom prospective MPs for the party whip and to dash any illusions they may have about freedom of conscience as individual members of the Bundestag.

"You will be called on first and foremost to debate Paragraph 15 of the Finance Act, say, and not the grand designs of policy objectives," he told would-be MPs at the first briefing session.

He was certainly well advised to take this precaution. This time round there will be sweeping changes in the membership of his parliamentary party.

There are currently 214 elected SPD MPs in Bonn (others, for instance, are co-opted from West Berlin). More than 50, or roughly a quarter, will be newcomers this October.

Outgoing MPs are either retiring or have been retired. One member who is going into involuntary Bundestag retirement had this critical comment to make:

"Many outgoing members have loyally supported the government since 1966 or 1969 and been unwavering in their loyalty to Chancellor Schmidt.

"The newcomers are different. Their first allegiance is to their constituency party and they have often made their political names by disagreeing with the government's policy line."

He should know, since his successor, or certainly the man who was given preference as his constituency representative, is a so-called left winger.

But his judgement was, understandably, a little harsh. Most outgoing members are undeniably loyal and hard-working backbenchers, but virtually unknown and certainly not names to conjure with.

Most have reached their personal age limit and are retiring of their own free will, having been assured of a comfort-



SPD candidates for the Bundestag.

able pension and a handsome financial handshake. They include several well-known names, such as those of Friedrich Schäfer, 65, the South German constitutional expert and home affairs specialist, Walter Arendt, 55, the former Labour Minister, and Lauritz Lauritzen, 70, a former Minister of Transport.

Others have chosen to retire from the fray in Bonn and concentrate on work at the European Assembly in Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

They include Katharina Focke of Cologne, the former Minister of Health, and Bruno Friedrich, SPD party leader in Franconia, which comprises a large chunk of Northern Bavaria.

A fair number threw in the towel less willingly, some preferring not to wage a fight against hopeless odds in their constituency, others losing in a vote to what were usually younger candidates for a seat in Bonn.

One such loser has been hard-working tax specialist Hubert Weber, who lost in Cologne North to left-winger Konrad Gilges, a former leader of the Falken, an SPD youth organisation.

A number of key specialists in the parliamentary party have failed to scale the constituency hurdle this time round. They have contributed much to the parliamentary party's success and cohesion and will be sorely missed.

They include lawyer Hermann Dürr, about whom someone in a position to judge is on record as saying: "Without him not a single major legislative reform in the legal sector would have made it through the Bundestag in recent years."

Pensions and welfare specialist Eugen Glombig seems to be out of the running

Continued from page 2

stantial reinforcements and serve as staging posts for an airlift.

Along the 50th north-south parallel the distance between Baku and Gulf targets such as Abadan and Basra is about 1,100km by air.

Tehran, like strife-torn Kurdistan on either side of the Iraq-Iran border, is within easy striking distance of Soviet troops stationed in the trans-Caucasian region.

Soviet domestic transport facilities from the Volga to the Caspian and from the Don to the Black Sea allow heavy equipment to be shipped close to access routes and spurs to the trans-Caucasian rail and road networks.

Twenty-four Red Army divisions are permanently stationed in the three southern military regions of the Soviet Union from which intervention in Iran and Iraq might be launched.

The North Caucasus, trans-Caucasian and Turkestan military regions boast the largest troop concentration outside Europe — more than the troop strength Russia has stationed along its border with China.

Four of these divisions were initially transferred to Afghanistan but have since been replaced or regrouped with

too now he has lost his constituency seat to ecologist Freimut Duve in Hamburg.

The ordinary voter may wonder that the party is so sure who will make the running next October, but he does, after all, only make his choice from among candidates short-listed and selected by the party membership or delegates.

It is they who select the 248 constituency candidates and the names on the SPD's state list, or slate of candidates elected by virtue of proportional representation.

In the SPD the party leadership's influence on the choice of candidates is fairly weak. The party's influence on the conduct of politics in office may have declined but the party machine has jealously guarded its right to select candidates.

Among Social Democrats it is a byword that nothing is more likely to put paid to a would-be candidate's prospects than a recommendation from Bonn.

Selection of constituency candidates usually exerts a powerful influence on the state list, since in the SPD no-one who is not a constituency candidate is reckoned to stand much of a chance of a state listing.

This, for instance, accounts for the marathon tussle for selection as SPD candidate in Euskirchen, near Cologne, a constituency it would be little short of a miracle for the SPD candidate to win outright.

Dieter Heinz Mahlberg fought and lost Euskirchen for the Social Democrats in 1976 but this time round faced competition from Günter Schlatter, SPD regional leader.

Mahlberg was not entirely out of the running, however, since he was backed by Cologne SPD leader Günter Hertel, who was keen to put paid to Schlatter's prospects.

But Schlatter was selected and can be

Russians in Gulf

troops from other regions. An airborne division is also on active service in Afghanistan.

Divisions in this part of the Soviet Union were, until late autumn last year, on third-degree standby, meaning only about a quarter of their posted strength was actually in being.

Troops deployed in Afghanistan were initially, for a three-month period, reinforced by reservists, most of whom now appear to have been sent home.

For moves on a larger scale, either in Iran or in support of Iraq in a clash with Iran, Moscow would thus either have to undertake a comprehensive partial mobilisation in adjacent military regions or to send in extra troops from Russia.

Since last year there have in any case been reports of troop reinforcements in the southern military regions along the Soviet border, with air- and railborne supplies following in swift succession.

It will be evident in the months ahead whether this is the beginning of a regrouping of Soviet armed forces in the

sure of a promising slot in the Rhine-Westphalia SPD state list, is more than can be said for the rest of this behind-the-scenes tussle. Even Cabinet Ministers are in grief in the selection process. The highest-ranking victim is Kurt Gell, who holds the dual portfolios of Transport and Posts and Telecommunications.

Herr Gscheidle has not been inated in his constituency. Now his prospects of being returned to Bundestag are extremely slender.

The man who brought about a political downfall was, of course, Hans Gottfried Bernath, a manager at the Bundespost.

Egon Franke, head of the "canal workers," or backbenchers whose primary loyalty is to the machine, should have an easier time after the October general election.

The number of MPs whose loyalty is to the party leadership is to decline. There will be a consequent increase in the number of MPs who have opposed government policy some time or other.

Always providing that SPD and the new Bundestag are not decimated by a political earthquake, leading SPD critics of present government policy join the party's Bundestag ranks.

They will include Günter Jans, leader in Schleswig-Holstein, Freimut Duve, Hamburg ecologist and publisher's reader, Gerhart Schröder, leader in the Jungsozialisten, and Norbert Zorek, economist and ex-husband of "Red Heidi," as his wife was known when she was leader of the Jungsozialisten.

SPD left-wingers are great blarney talkers. Their bark may fairly be said to be worse than their bite. But they owe a debt of gratitude to the party wing that put them there.

Konrad Gilges, for instance, refused to campaign flat out for SPD in the forthcoming state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. "I am not going to spend my money on this government's behalf," he was on record as saying.

Wolfgang Maunz (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 April 1980)

long term (with a view to being prepared for forthcoming crises in the East) or a deployment of strike force for an attack on Iran.

Reinforcements of Soviet strength in Afghanistan, to judge by latest reports, are probably unrelated to this wider strategy.

The Soviet Union is nonetheless tilting the balance of military power in the Middle East in its favour by land and air, whereas the US Navy is out of its operational area in the region's lacks supply bases.

North of the Iranian border the Soviet Union is busy establishing a regional supremacy that should enable it to launch swift and purposeful land and air attacks from mid-concentrated protected by land-based aerial support.

The Pentagon could not effectively counteract a Soviet move of this kind without safe land bases. It is certainly not in a position to pre-empt any such bid by sending in a sizeable US contingent of any kind.

US combat aircraft on board carriers may be superior in technical terms, but this alone is not enough, given the Soviet Union's satisfied with its shorter range.

Lothar Rühl (Die Zeit, 28 April 1980)

■ DEFENCE

Soldiers living in quarters 'unfit for human habitation'



Some soldiers are living in quarters unfit for human habitation, according to a report presented to the Bundestag. Barracks, guard rooms, canteens and technical areas all came under criticism.

Specific cases included: One Bundeswehr school where fungus was growing on the walls and ceilings of NCO quarters.

Living quarters with only two urinals for 58 soldiers. A set of barracks where the smell from animal permeated the air.

Bug and rat infestation. The criticisms were detailed in the 1979 report to the Bundestag by Defence Commissioner Karl Berkhan.

He explained that most soldiers had no cause for complaint about accommodation, but there were "scandalous inadequacies" which he felt obliged to call attention to.

Berkhan seriously doubted whether Defence Minister Apel's promise to renovate 10,000 to 15,000 barracks places was kept or could be kept. In 1979 the Bonn Ministry of Defence and the armed forces administration could not cite lack of funds or depression in the

building industry as reasons for not carrying out necessary improvements.

Accommodation was on the whole good and so the cases of inadequate accommodation were all the more deplorable. He called for an immediate programme of action to remove the most glaring inadequacies in the next three years.

Berkhan said that 1,600 captains and lieutenant-captains had little chance of promotion. Despite their qualifications for higher posts they could not be promoted to permanent staff officer rank because of the "unorganic" age structure.

This year Berkhan for the first time failed to give a detailed account of violations of soldiers' basic rights, though he warned that this should not be interpreted as a sign that "unacceptable violations of soldiers' rights had reached a level so low as to be insignificant."

He criticised the fact that some soldiers acted in a manner "not only incompatible with the concept of 'inner leadership' but also violating the personal rights of other soldiers as guaranteed in the constitution."

Berkhan continues to be concerned that soldiers in training are confronted with crudities and obscene language. He said the number of cases in which soldiers' right of petition and complaint had been restricted had increased.

However, the concept of 'inner leader-

General pulls no punches in an analysis of Soviet potential

Bundeswehr Inspector-General Jürgen Brandt rejects the view that Soviet military potential is essentially defensive. He made this clear in a lecture to the International Clausewitz Forum at Hamburg Military Academy.

His analysis of strategic relations between East and West was no black and white picture, but he clearly dissociated himself from any charitable interpretation of Soviet motives in Afghanistan.

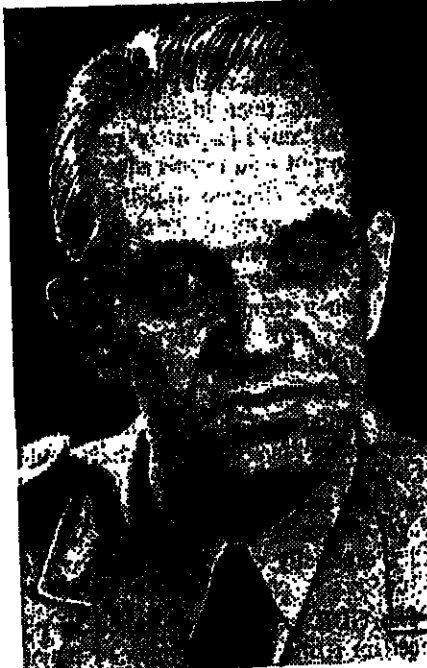
Brandt named no names. He did not need to. Everyone in the audience knew that his criticisms were levelled at SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner and Major-General Gerd Bastian.

Brandt said that the Soviet Union was quite prepared to base its policies on the only power factor at its disposal, namely its huge military potential. This military potential, Brandt stressed, is basically offensive in nature and capacity.

This offensive capacity was the expression of "an excessive need for security in an ideologically hostile environment and the resultant will to carry out a conflict solely on the enemy's territory."

"I hope that I have succeeded in showing that the sometimes shrill tones of the political debate on Soviet armament have nothing to do with the military assessment of the situation," he said.

Brandt firmly rejected the view that the Soviet Union is satisfied with its present territorial power base. He sees



Jürgen Brandt (Photo: dpa)

an immediate threat to security and an indirect threat to the West's raw materials and oil supplies.

In the present system of the balance of power, the direct threat is eliminated, but the indirect threat would require a military and a political answer.

He did not think the Bundeswehr could contribute to the military response

ship' had basically been accepted by the soldiers. Berkhan again criticised the distances soldiers had to travel and the time spent visiting their families. Reservists were constantly complaining about the kind of military exercises they had to take part in.

The man in the middle has to keep everybody satisfied

Bundestag Defence Commissioner Karl Wilhelm Berkhan, who was 65 on 8 April, is not thinking of retiring from politics.

In January he was re-elected Defence Commissioner by 416 out of 454 MP's votes. This was only one vote less than when he was first elected in 1975 — an excellent result.

Berkhan's qualities and career almost predestine him for the post. He has been successfully active in politics for decades, in legislative and executive functions. He was the first MP to report for exercises with the Bundeswehr.

He was in the Defence Committee for a long time and was parliamentary secretary of state in the Bonn Ministry of Defence. He knows the problems of the armed forces from different sides and he understands the problems of the soldiers. As Defence Commissioner,

as its main function would continue to be to defend this country against an attack from the East.

A credible determination to defend, based not only on the army, and visible fighting capacity were the basis of the defence deterrent. He said: "There is no point, and it is a waste of money, putting a soldier in uniform so that he can say: 'I do not want to shoot.' A soldier must be able to say credibly: 'I can shoot, and if I have to I will.'"

Brandt has given the Bundeswehr, now largely lacking in political leadership, a general direction.

When he became Bundeswehr Inspector-General after Harald Wust's resignation, there were many prejudices against him.

Some described him as a red party general, but his attitude and behaviour soon showed that he was not.

He is sometimes brusque, especially when his interlocutor bores him. People who respect him say that if he were a better listener he would be more popular.

These weaknesses are outweighed by his strengths. He commands respect from superiors and inferiors alike. He has the courage to form and express his own opinion and he does not draw in his horns when he realises he is making life awkward for superiors.

Loyal and convinced of the primacy of politics, he shuns opportunism. He does not try to put his head through the wall but perseveres towards the goals he believes to be right. He is a quietly effective man. He is not afraid of publicity but he does not seek it.

Wolfram v. Raven (Die Welt, 18 April 1980)

SPD MP Erwin Horn called for the "worst cases" of poor accommodation to be eliminated. Kurt Jung of the FDP called for immediate implementation of improved payments and supplements to soldiers provided for in the budget committee.

Opposition spokesman Weiskirch (CDU) pointed out that the Opposition as well as the Defence Commissioner had called for measures to solve the promotion and deployment problem. He said there were alarming weaknesses in the inner structure of the Bundeswehr.

dpa

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 April 1980)

Berkhan is the right man in the right place.

In his position, Berkhan relies heavily on the response of the general public and the trust of the soldiers. One of the dangers of this office is that the holder can be crushed by conflicting interests, so it needs a strong personality such as his.

When Berkhan became Defence Commissioner, there were considerable tensions with the Bundestag. Berkhan has largely eliminated these tensions. He holds consultations with MPs in the Bundeshaus.



Karl Wilhelm Berkhan (Photo: Sven Simon)

And he has established his full independence of the Ministry of Defence. Tensions between the Ministry and the office of Commissioner are of course inevitable, but Berkhan has taken some of the sting out of them.

The differences with the armed forces have also been reduced. It is true that some officers are not to happy about the way he airs certain problems within the Bundeswehr, but most of them agree that if they did not have a defence commissioner they would have to invent one. The very existence of the institution prevents many abuses.

Berkhan was born on 8 April 1915 in Hamburg. At 14, he joined the Socialist Workers' Youth, completed an apprenticeship and then took an engineering degree. In the war, he fought on the Eastern and Western fronts.

After the war, he taught in vocational schools, was an SPD member of the Hamburg Senate and in 1957 was elected to the Bundestag.

From 1969 to 1975 he was parliamentary secretary of state in the Ministry of Defence. He was elected Defence Commissioner on 19 March 1975 and re-elected on 17 January 1980.

Helmut Berndt (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 April 1980)

[illegible]

■ BUSINESS

No signs of recession despite prophecies



Many German businessmen appear to have a schizophrenic view of the future: on one hand they are worried stiff about it; on the other, they are investing in it for all they are worth.

They seem to be commissioning orders and signing contracts hand over fist.

What do they think of the future? They sound gloomy and in many cases are deeply uneasy.

Yet that doesn't stop them from ordering the machinery with which they plan to earn money in the uncertain times ahead.

It certainly didn't do so at the Munich construction machinery trade fair and, by all accounts, business was brisk at this year's Hanover Fair too.

For the past six months or so pundits, especially at Kiel University department of international economics, have been trying to persuade us all that the German economy is on the brink of crisis.

The most we can hope for, they have said, is that the economy will mark time. But in all probability there will be a recession.

There are no signs of one just yet, however. Even in the medium term there are few grounds for alarm, to quote Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff a couple of days before the Hanover Fair opened.

He probably said so not only because talking is part of an Economic Affairs Minister's job but also because even dyed-in-the-wool pessimists are finding it hard to justify their gut feelings at present.

About the only argument they can fairly field is that international trade warfare could be waged, with unforeseeable consequences, or that international political disputes might take an even worse turn.

In view of current interest rates, which make it virtually impossible for anyone to be able to afford to have a house built, the construction industry might well sound most plausible in claiming to face a gloomy future.

Yet contractors ordered so much machinery at the Munich trade fair that manufacturers were delighted. Last year and the year before they also placed orders worth 25 per cent more than the previous year.

In both housebuilding and civil engineering orders in hand will keep contractors busy for another 3.3 months, and in the building trade three months in hand is reckoned to be full capacity.

In January, the latest month for which figures are available, orders totalled a staggering DM4.68bn, or 26 per cent more than the January 1979 figure even after inflation has been taken into account.

Yet spokesmen for the construction industry persist in saying that for the most part they are merely completing outstanding orders and reckon business will tail off this autumn.

"That," Count Lambsdorff sarcastically commented, "is what they were saying this time last year too."

Even so, it is more than likely that the building trade can indeed look back on a more satisfactory year than the year ahead is likely to prove. High interest rates, as currently advocated by the Bundesbank, invariably hit the construction industry first.

The reduction in autobahn construction planned can likewise hardly fail to make its mark, and one company or another may well go to the wall.

All told, however, or so a spokesman for the industry claimed, the labour force will remain fairly stable.

If the construction boom eases, steel will be one of the next industries to feel the pinch, having only tentatively recovered from its last crisis.

But talks of a recovery would sound too euphemistic for companies such as Klöckner or Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerk AG, the Ruhr giant's foundry division.

The steel industry could face even more serious trouble if, as has been forecast for the past two years, economic recession finally descends on the United States. America is a major export market.

Apart from such unpleasant possible prospects the steel industry is currently faring fairly well, at least as well as few would have dared to hope three or four years ago.

It is selling large quantities, albeit at low prices. In the first three months of 1980 orders were 5 per cent up on the first quarter of last year.

But manufacturers are unable to pass on to their customers the higher prices they are having to pay for both waste and one. Some companies are operating at a loss, others are more or less breaking even.

These, then, are the industries that seem at all likely to encounter hard times. Everyone else, including the motor industry, is doing fine.

Record figures once again improved on

Ford and Opel are in slight difficulties, having concentrated on manufacturing 1.6- to two-litre family saloons. So are Porsche, who have had to cut back output of their expensive sports models.

But otherwise, despite alarming forecasts, the demand for new cars has in no way slackened in the first few months of this year.

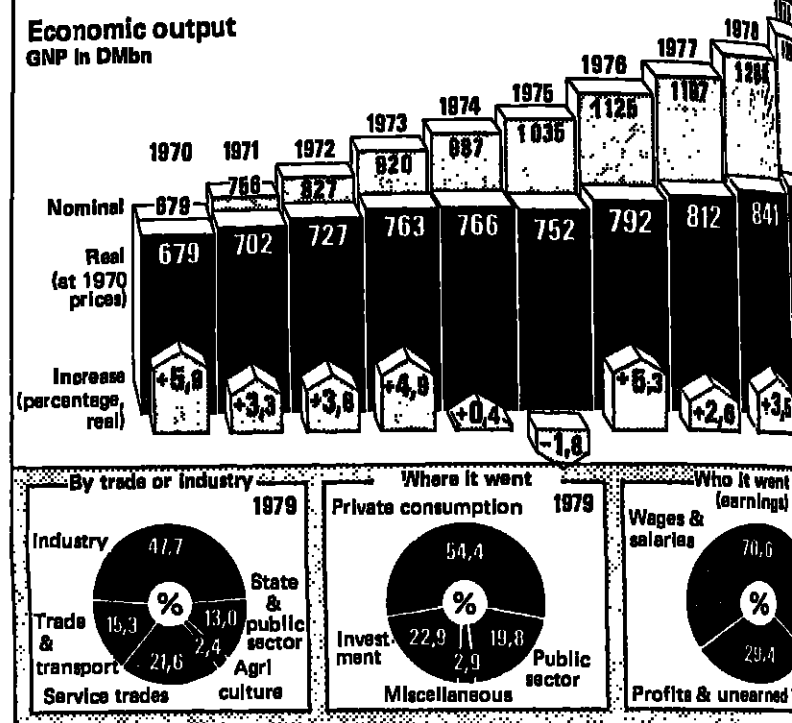
Last year's record figures were improved on, while even the much-lamented progress made by brands imported from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other imported marques.

In January and February, domestic sales of cars manufactured in West Germany were at roughly the same level as in 1979.

Yet the motor industry persists in expecting domestic sales over the year as a whole to decline by about 10 per cent. Realistically, this is viewed less as a slump than as a return to normal.

Sales have been running at record levels for years. The trade has long expected business to return to normal, so it will not be caught unawares.

Forecasts for the motor industry will not be worth the paper they are printed on if further difficulties in oil supplies occur, however.



An oil crisis, accompanied by speed limits, Sunday driving bans or even fuel rationing, would lead to an immediate downturn in demand for new cars.

But eventualities such as this cannot be forecast in advance, so they have no place in any assessment of economic prospects.

Since everyone is talking about slower growth the chemical industry is reluctant to go against the trend. It reckons turnover this year will be only 2 per cent up in real terms (after accounting for inflation, that is).

Two per cent in real terms is not to be sneezed at, though, especially in an industry that is as heavily dependent on oil as is chemicals.

Besides, a mere 2 per cent increase sounds a distinctly conservative estimate after last year's nearly 12 per cent increase in turnover to DM126bn.

Mechanical engineering, the pride and joy of the West German economy, will shine as brightly at the end of the year as it did at the beginning provided nothing unforeseen happens.

Demand is expected to slacken slightly in 1981, but next year Wilfried Guth expects to see the first signs of an economic recovery.

He is board chairman of Deutsche Bank and one of the men most able to assess the outlook for the West German economy. He reckons the economy will cool down a little next autumn, then pick up next year.

Electrical engineering is another showcase industry. It is coming on fine despite expectations that it would fare a little worse than others.

It did indeed take longer to get going, but growth has been sustained longer too. "Our expectations have not been disappointed," say electrical engineering giants Siemens, the largest company in West Germany that is still largely in private hands.

Even radio, TV and what is broadly termed entertainment electronics is expected to manufacture more this year than in 1979, despite bad news and poorer prospects.

The problem was not high interest rates spearheaded by the Bundesbank or higher oil prices charged by the Opec countries but failure by the industry to keep pace with technological developments, especially in Japan.

The current tenor of opinion is a little more encouraging, although manufacturers such as Grundig are quick to point out that an Olympic boycott would be sure to hit sales.

This industry-by-industry allows of two important inferences: respect of economic policy as a v.

First, Norbert Walter, the KfV economic forecaster who went out on limb last autumn (and again a few weeks ago) in saying there would be a recession in 1980, seems sure to be proved. It serves him right for it.

Second, the Bundesbank, its policy of scarce cash and high interest rates, need have no fear of hampering the economy in the foreseeable future.

It is, moreover, a policy endorsed by Finance Minister Hans Ehard, Economic Affairs Minister G. Lambsdorff and even Deutsche Bank chairman Wilfried Guth.

Herr Guth, who is readier to see the point than some of his fellow bankers, reckons this policy to be wise. So it is, and for a twofold reason.

● Prices are rising faster and later, not just because of higher oil prices but because the cost of living was nearly 10 per cent higher than 12 months previously.

If Bonn were to assess inflation on a monthly basis, as the United States does, we should find that inflation was running at 12 per cent.

● To curb conspicuous consumption the United States has increased domestic interest rates to nearly 20 per cent. The result has been that even medium-term investors are being advised by German banks to buy US bonds.

Germany has had to follow suit, now running a current account deficit and needs to bridge the gap by borrowing foreign capital.

In the long term this deficit can be eliminated by exporting more and importing less. So a temporary high interest rate is warranted.

It leads to a slowdown in domestic demand, obliging many companies to export goods they are unable to sell at home.

"What we need," says Manfred L. Stein, state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Ministry with special responsibility for monetary and credit policies, "is a 'deutschemark'."

The painful policy currently pursued by the Bundesbank is aimed at just that. It is just as well the economy is strong enough to withstand the pain.

■ RESEARCH

Water under pressure has many industrial applications

Under pressure water is a versatile instrument, as everyone knows. In dishwashers jets of water wash plates, glasses and cutlery. The dental *douche* massages the gums. The water cannon clears protest marchers from the streets.

Under much greater pressure the power of water increases accordingly. At high pressure jets of water can be used to guillotine paper as though it were butter.

Jet cutting, as the process is known, can also be used to cut leather, wood, plastic and even asbestos, and it does so with consummate ease.

There may even be a day when jets of water are used to cut sheet metal according to precision requirements.

They are bundled to cut precisely and pack punch by pistons that exert a pressure of between 3,000 and 4,000 bars as they squeeze the water through nozzles a few tenths of a millimetre in diameter.

A bar, incidentally, is the metric unit of pressure and is equivalent to 1.02 times mean atmospheric pressure at sea level or the pressure at the foot of a pillar of water 10 metres high.

Comparable water pressures might in theory be found at the foot of a pillar of water 30 to 40 kilometres tall, but the ocean bed at its deepest point is a mere 11km deep in the Pacific.

The nozzles must withstand enormous pressure and are made of some of the



toughest materials known to man, either diamond or sapphire.

When the water passes through the tiny aperture in these precious stones, pressure is converted into speed. It shoots out at two to three times the speed of sound: 600 to 900 metres per second, which is so fast that the paper it cuts does not even have time to get wet.

One problem is to keep water molecules together in such an extremely thin jet. Normally they would separate and spray after about two centimetres.

But this poser was solved by the fire brigade. Research engineers recalled that the fire service adds chemicals to water from the hydrant to make it travel as far as possible in one direction.

Similar additives are put in the cutting water. They are chain-shaped giant molecules known as polymers that are several times longer than water molecules.

Chains are formed, channel the water molecules and force them to travel in the same direction. With the aid of this fire brigade artifice the length of the cutting jet can be extended to four or five centimetres.

Jet cutting is serious competition for

conventional procedures such as mechanical shears, saws and heat cutters; it even rivals laser beams or electron guns.

Cutting with a jet of water has definite advantages. The cutting edge is not overheated. There is no dust. There are no sparks. Dust does not affect workers' lungs. Sparks do not cause factory fires.

In view of these undeniable advantages water cannons are already in use in a number of industries, albeit only to a modest extent.

For the time being they can only be used for short periods as the pressure would cause too much wear and tear in regular use. There have been occasions on which jet quality has deteriorated in a matter of minutes because even super-resilient sapphire nozzles frayed at the edges.

Professor Wilfried König and staff of Aachen University of Technology hope to solve this and other problems. At the department of process engineering they are also working on improved nozzle designs to cut down wear and tear.

Other research staff at Hanover University, headed by Professor Friedrich Erdmann-Jesnitzner, plan to make jets even more powerful, basing their approach on the old German proverb "constant dripping wears the stone."

For a short time the impact of individual drops creates higher local pressure than an uninterrupted flow of liquid. So the Hanover boffins are trying to chop up a continual jet into a succession of droplets. They hope in this way to be able to cut sheet metal.

No-one yet knows how jet cutting works microscopically. How is the material cut? Is tension created in the material that might render it brittle? Or does the water knock out individual particles?

Why can high-pressure water jets cut fibre-glass sheeting but not panes of glass?

Visitors to Bauma '80, the Munich construction machinery trades fair, were able to see for themselves what water can do. A West German subsidiary of Atlas-Copco, the Swedish company, demonstrated at its stand how two litres of water could smash three tonnes of granite without causing either an explosion or a downpour of rubble.

It is an amazingly simple process that has been hailed as brilliant by the industry. A water cannon aims less than two litres of water through a borehole into the rockface at a speed of 200m to 300m a second.

The resulting pressure of 3,000 bars blasts the granite into smithereens, but unlike when conventional explosives are used the wave of pressure abruptly relaxes when it reaches the rock surface, so no chunks of rock are catapulted through the air.

At the beginning of June, development engineers, manufacturers and users will attend the Fifth International Symposium on Jet-Cutting Technology in Hannover.

It remains to be seen whether they will be able to rewrite the old saying to read "constant dripping wears the steel."

Horst Güntheroth
(Die Zeit, 18 April 1980)

Alfred Böbel, the project manager, continued on page 12.

Trial changes in solar heat technique

More and more experts seem to be arriving at the conclusion that solar collectors are outdated. Brown, Boveri & Cie of Mannheim announced last year that they were converting their experimental domestic solar collectors into heat absorbers combined with a heat pump.

Bosch-Junkers now report that they too have converted their tritherm experimental home. Solar collectors on the roof have been replaced by two different absorber systems, one based on copper, the other on steel.

Both say conversion was made necessary by the unsatisfactory performance of solar collectors. In 1977/78 solar collectors on the roof of the tritherm house met only 19 per cent of a well-insulated building's heating requirements.

Energieversorgung Schwaben, the power utility, has reported disappointment with the solar collectors on its solar-powered experimental home in Wangen.

"If you opt for central heating powered by solar collectors," the company's house journal comments, "you have backed the wrong horse. And as for water heating, they still need considerable improvement."

Solar collectors are matt-finish black surfaces that collect heat from sunlight. Water runs through tubes in the black and taps the heat. The absorbent surface is glass-clad to prevent radiation of heat back into the environment.

Absorbers are also sheets mainly dark in colour that are criss-crossed inside with cooler tubes. These tubes are attached to the cold side of a heat pump, so they ensure the sheets are always a few degrees colder than their surroundings.

But because absorber sheet surfaces, unlike those of solar collectors, come into direct contact with the surrounding air they are also able to absorb heat from air and rain.

Even wind that whistles across the surface of absorber sheets thus supplies energy, whereas the glass cladding of solar collectors insulates them from the environment.

Solar collectors can unquestionably produce warm water, and hot water even in good sunlight. But too little heat gets to where it is needed, according to the power utility.

At their experimental home in Wangen a mechanic had to be sent on to the roof daily to ventilate the collectors. The air that had accumulated inside interrupted the heat flow.

Physics explains why. If water is heated in a collector during the daytime it will expand. At night it cools and contracts.

The result is suction towards the collector in the piping system, cutting off the flow of water to the pumps, as it were.

The collector sucks in air via the ventilation that is provided with the intention of letting surplus air out, and next day this air prevents water circulation.

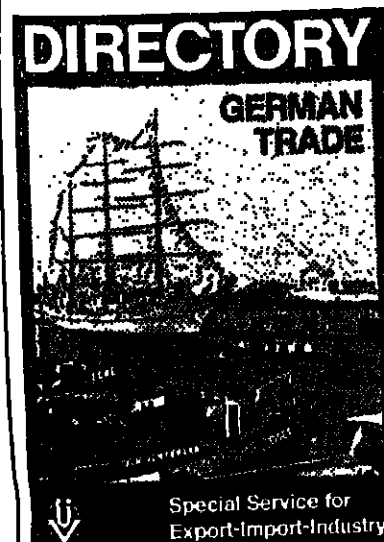
The thrifty Swabians in Wangen were eventually fed up with fiddling about with their collectors and switched the system off. They then heated their boilers with night-rate storage heater electricity, which turned out to be less expensive.

Alfred Böbel, the project manager, continued on page 12.

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Dieter
(Die Zeit, 18 April 1980)

THE ARTS

Collecting doodles - or how to keep waste-paper baskets empty

The City of Frankfurt has bought for its film museum some doodles drawn by Italian film director Fellini while he used the telephone. The drawings cost DM30 each.

Everybody doodles while they talk on the telephone. Most go into the waste-paper bin, but some artists keep theirs. For example, three Swiss artists, Franz Eggenschwiler, Alfonso Hüppi and Dieter Roth, signed them, gave them titles and hung them.

Now they have put them together and the collection is being shown at the Badischer Kunstverein in Karlsruhe.

It was not a gallery owner but the artists themselves who hit on the idea of an exhibition for the scribbles.

The catalogue revealed that Dieter Roth is now working on television doodles and Hüppi perhaps on radio ones. And so it goes on and on. Art is by no means on its last legs, as some darkly proclaim. The media provide stimuli. The artists have discovered the telephone as medium and drug.

And so we go into the museum, where every telephone artist has his booth. But here, where it should be light, it is dark. No sign tells us who scribbled - sorry, drew - what.



The visitor is meant to guess. And if he cannot find the answer, he will simply have to buy the exclusive catalogue. This is the way the artists wanted it, says Kunstverein director Michael Schwarz in the catalogue.

In the catalogue the tone changes to one of engaging modesty. Franz Eggenschwiler, an artist influenced by Beuys and who has long worked with throw-away products, says of his telephone drawings that they are children, everything else is just close relatives.

Indeed, they are unprepossessing, uncombed children, certainly not poshed up and dressed in their Sunday best, so that it seems arrogant and out of place to exhibit them here. So did he not want to exhibit his "uncombed children?"

Did he allow the other two to persuade him. Eggenschwiler's children are amusing: little ghosts, witches, fabulous animals, bottle-heads, a double penis with one testicle, a homage to Jawelens-

ky and a 1976 telephone drawing on pressure and how to resist it.

Eggenschwiler, who spins out his drawings on envelopes and bits of paper even after he has hung up, is a mediator between the extremes represented by the other two artists Roth and Hüppi.

Hüppi is a sculptor of relief-like geometrical signs. Around his desk, covered with paint stains, are large drawings which in their perfection and tidiness do not immediately strike one as telephone drawings: clearly outlined heads, his wife on a bike, spiral towers; but then thick nests formed from lines, fantastic maps and drawings, such as those in departments of biology or mineralogy.

Each drawing has a phone number on it, and if you dial the number you will get a gallery-owner from Basel, an art professor from Essen at the other end. So these drawings also contain Hüppi's private telephone book.

Things get even more private and intimate when we go on to look at Roth's work. Roth's speciality is turning everything into sausages. In Kassel, he became visitors with books bound in sausage skin. His telephone drawings on envelopes and hotel bills are far more uncontrolled, more automatic than those of his colleagues.

He not only draws matchstick men and little houses and labyrinths but also writes down all kinds of things, so that his drawings are a kind of diary. Train departure times, telephone numbers, a shopping list and a work plan consisting of the words handle, garage, sweep, poetry, bedroom door and mouseholes.

Roth also draws while watching TV, sometimes two handed. In the catalogue we read the following profound observation on Dieter Roth: "Drawing while talking on the phone or watching TV means for him, not least, working against his own thoughts and images and those of others and thus producing something else as an answer to his work and the work of others, the synthesis of the other in his own." Perhaps this is the key to this playful side product of talking on the phone.

But it is a pity that these "uncombed children" have to be presented as art.

Christa Spatz (Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1980)

dpa (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 April 1980)

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Museums won't toe line on shoe issue

SONNTAGS BLATT

Two shoe museum are putting boot into one another before German courts. The Offenbach Shoe Museum objects to the shoe museum in Pirmasens also calling the German Shoe Museum and the Zweibrück Supreme Land Court ban it from using it.

The men from Offenbach have said that they will take the case to highest administrative court in line if necessary.

The dispute between the two museums is like the fight between David and Goliath. The Offenbach shoe museum has an annual budget of DM750,000, has scientists and staff on its staff and is one of the biggest culturally most interesting in the world.

It has Kaiser Wilhelm's boots, the shoes of the Russian Tsarina Alexandra, the dancing shoes of Austrian Empress Maria Theresa and the simple slippers of Brazilian Emperor Dom Pedro.

Offenbach boasts thousands of different kinds of shoes, from Roman to the latest modern fashion.

The 565 exhibits in the Pirmasens Shoe Museum are modest by comparison. The collection, which has been herding dust in glass cases for the past years, does at least have a noble workshop.

Three thousand people a year visit Pirmasens museum: 30,000 a year visit the Offenbach.

The dispute has been raging for years. Offenbach has frequently asked Pirmasens for a name change because it worried that antique dealers would be their leather goods to Pirmasens instead.

In 1975, Offenbach suggested Pirmasens rename its museum the Pirmasens Shoe Museum or the Pirmasens Shoe Museum.

Pirmasens countered by saying: The Offenbach/Pirmasens German Shoe Museum, a joint venture with the Pirmasens nological department in Pirmasens. And they tried to make the museum more tempting by inviting Offenbach officials to a slap-up meal - with the on the menu - in Kaiserlautern.

Offenbach remained intangible and put the matter in the hands of lawyers, who took the Pirmasens case to court, demanding they should the description German Shoe Museum from "envelopes, postcards, books and similar advertising material."

Pirmasens' lawyers told the court they saw no reason to drop a case of its high publicity value. Pirmasens' mayor said, "We are German shoe metropolis, we have German Shoemaker's School, the Fair - and of course also the German Shoe Museum."

The judges at Zweibrück in an hearing tried to bring about a compromise between the two sides but both insisted on a ruling. The judges have little opportunity to merge them.

The Offenbach Museum is... Continued on page 11

FILMS

After 50 years, Fabian is up for rediscovery

Fabian is an unreliable character. In the thicket of the cities, he allows himself the luxury of not being a predator. He is a loungeur, a flaneur, a sceptic, without illusions.

"My character is no match for my mind. I heartily regret this, but I have stopped doing anything about it." These words come not from Fabian, but from another character.

Fabian knows that "we are living provisionally; the crisis won't end." Profit leaves him cold. He is interested in women, but not in love. He remains polite. He does not sell himself. He is destroyed.

Erich Kästner subtitled his novel *Fabian*, published in 1931, "the story of a moralist." And it has taken almost 50 years for the novel to be filmed.

The Fabian of the film, directed by Wolf Gremm, wears a trenchcoat and broad-brimmed hats. One can well imagine him in the Berlin of 1930. He would probably be a regular in the Café Einstein, would play pool in Dschungel, his hair would be longer, he would still be wearing his hat and would retain his consciousness of how provisional everything is.

The Fabians of the Schmidt era are called "cool." Maybe they read Wladimir's poems. Maybe they will rediscover Kästner's Fabian.

The part of Fabian is played by Hans Peter Hallwachs, an actor of laconical intelligence and a strangely lost friendliness.

Thanks largely to him, one never gets the impression that this is a period film. Hallwachs acts the part of Fabian as if he were a contemporary. (Unfortunately, Hallwachs has only had two major film parts to date, in Schlöndorff's *Mord und Totschlag* and Uwe Brande's *halbe halbe*.)

On one occasion, we see him balancing on the side of the pavement in the streets of Berlin: an actor, a dreamer, near to falling. But he is not moonstruck.

He seems to expect coming catastrophes. Injustice angers him. When his best friend, Labude, played by Hermann Lause, commits suicide, he sits at the window of his room in his parents' house, sobbing.

In the background a cold blue, a frozen rural idyll. Wolff Gremm tells Fabian's story in colours. Like his hero Gremm is very visually-oriented.

Shoe museums

Continued from page 10

num whereas the Pirmasens Shoe Museum is run by the municipality, so they would have to take their litigation to the administrative court.

Offenbach were displeased with this and appealed. And if the appeal fails, they will take the case to the administrative court and if necessary to the national administrative court.

Observers believe the dispute could drag on for a long time. As the two museums are not direct competitors, the judges have little opportunity to merge them.

Günter Schenk
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 20 April 1980)



Oscar for 'The Tin Drum'

The German film 'Die Blechtrommel' ('The Tin Drum') won a Hollywood Oscar last month for being the best foreign production. The director, Volker Schlöndorff, holds the trophy as actress Ann Margret looks on. 'Die Blechtrommel' is based on a Günter Grass novel. (Photo: dpa)

Television version of novel in seven episodes

East German director Egon Günther is now directing a seven-part television film of Lion Feuchtwanger's novel *Exil*.

A co-production of West German and French television, it will probably be broadcast in autumn 1981.

Director Günther has already established a reputation here with his versions of *Lotte in Weimar* and *The Sufferings of Young Werther*.

Exil is based on the 785-page novel by Feuchtwanger, who was one of Germany's leading writers before Hitler came to power in 1933. After this, Feuchtwanger had to emigrate and his books were burnt. He went first to France and later to America, where he died in 1958 in Los Angeles.

Exil is part of Feuchtwanger's trilogy, *Der Wartenal* (*The Waiting Room*), the other two novels being *Erfolg* (*Success*) and *Die Geschwister Oppermann*.

Feuchtwanger wrote *Exil* during his own involuntary emigration "to describe this terrible time of waiting and transition to later generations."

The novel describes the hopes and sufferings of intellectuals who flee to Paris, write and publish their works there - works in which they attack the Nazi regime in Germany.

Günther, who wrote the script together with Robert Müller, says: "I have tried to tell the story in seven interconnected parts, but every part has its own main character. I have stuck to Feuchtwanger's novel but made some structural alterations here and there. This is a method - my method - of breaking the novel up and at the same time remaining true to it."

"You could call it an attempt to make seven short stories out of the novel - with seven central characters. The purpose is to show what emigration meant to individual people. These people left their homes and came to a strange country where they found that not all those around them were friends. Emigration destroyed some. Others it made stronger and more politically aware."

Günther is the first GDR director to be given permission to film in West Germany. After a year's to-and-fro, the GDR Ministry of Culture gave him two years leave.

Günther says: "I was already familiar with *Exil*. Feuchtwanger is read a lot in the GDR. It is, if you like, a German subject. I think it is good that the problem of the division of Germany should be discussed. A divided country, a nation split, is a problem. There are no two ways about it!"

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 April 1980)



A scene from 'Fabian'.

(Photo: United Artists)

That plastic shopping bag may be valuable one day



Three billion plastic shopping bags are used in the Federal Republic of Germany every year. Yet some people think that within 10 years the plastic shopping bag will be an expensive auction piece, a museum exhibit, like an old photograph.

There are already collectors, mostly specialising in certain motifs.

And the Haus Industrieform in Essen is now holding an exhibition of plastic bags.

There had already been a similar exhibition of exclusive plastic bag designs in the New York Cooper Hewitt Museum. And wherever there are exhibitions, there are collectors. There was also a plastic bag swap day for collectors in Essen.

When the plan for an exhibition was suggested to the director of the Essen Culture Committee, he had no idea of the avalanche that would be unleashed.

In a short time, 2,500 different designs were sent in. Of these, 450 are shown in the exhibition.

The designers of plastic bags always remain anonymous. And as a rule they do not even know one another. And so the uniformity of their work is all the more astonishing. The methods they use to persuade the consumer to buy are very similar.

The sex-shops are the most discreet. Their plastic bags are supremely inconspicuous. Those who buy lobster, on the other hand, trumpet this out to the

world on their plastic bags, showing a lobster in glossy colours above gothic letters announcing that it comes from a "supplier to the court" and recommending the same company's dinners.

Full of nobility - in dark red and burnished gold, with leather-like handles and expensive-looking material, the plastic bags of male cosmetic firms quietly but intensively exude the fragrance of the great wide world.

Fair and exhibition companies, usually very inventive, are rather unimaginative in their plastic bag designs. And government publicity organisations show the flag but that is about all. The rest they leave to the jeans shops.

dpa

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 April 1980)

Christa Spatz (Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1980)

■ OBITUARY

No compromise in death for Jean-Paul Sartre

Jean-Paul Sartre remained true to himself to the end. For weeks he had been seriously ill with a lung disease but he had given strict instructions for no bulletins on his health to be issued.

He did not want his fellow human beings to follow the stages of his decline. This was consistent both with his great modesty and his philosophical belief that the individual in the crucial situations in his life is always totally alone.

Sartre died as he lived — bravely, without illusions.

Sartre more than any other influenced the cultural life of Paris and of Europe since the war. Even late in his life, when his philosophy of existentialism had long been pushed aside by other intellectual currents he embodied, by his presence alone, the powerful authority of modern intellectualism.

Whether this authority was arrogantly claimed or justified, everyone had to respect it and come to grips with it. To

cope with it, one always needed the very best arguments.

Few of the younger generation can have any conception of how Sartre at the height of his success influenced his contemporaries. Existentialism à la française was the only acceptable paradigm of the age for the young. Marxism and Christianity paled before it, and its influence extended even into the stalinistically pacified East Bloc, where Sartre's works were passed round surreptitiously from hand to hand.

In Paris itself the cafés Sartre frequented became places of pilgrimage. His teachings became so popular that even fashion got in on the act.

Existentialist designs, car bodies and chansons came onto the market. Existentialism, however, never descended to the level of a mere fad.

The great newspaper controversies Sartre conducted at the time with Camus, Rousset, Koestler, Merleau-Ponty and Gabriel Marcel — were of an extremely high standard compared with later controversies among structuralists and nouveaux philosophes — and they gripped the French public.

The same applies to Sartre's major work, *Being and Nothingness* published in 1943. Neither in method nor in its theses did it disguise the influence of Husserl and Heidegger gut in its dramatically extreme formulation of theses it went far beyond them, reflecting with merciless clarity the appalling reality of the war, the Resistance and the "épuration" which followed.

In this work, Sartre spoke of man being condemned to absolute freedom, "thrown" into the situation — proclamations which excited many of his contemporaries.

Sartre wrote: "Never were we freer than during the German Occupation" and the resistance fighters in particular agreed. They had experienced the terrifying freedom of risking their lives to fight against the Nazi occupiers.

Sartre was not only a penetrating thinker but also an excellent writer and dramatist. His early novels such as *Nausea* are masterpieces of epic psychological analysis, his existentialist dramas, in particular *The Flies* and *Huis Clos* are very precise and theatrically effective plays which are still often acted and as

true as ever in these days of terrorism and hostage-taking.

Sartre's *Dirty Hands* was a key work of the age, a cruel parable on the Moscow trials and the practices of communist take-overs of power — a work which earned him the hatred of stalinists and many slanderous criticisms over the years.

Even so, Sartre's attitude to communism and to the Soviet Union was not strictly negative, even at the time of *Dirty Hands*. Sartre came from a grande bourgeoisie family and his mother was a cousin of Albert Schweitzer but he soon rejected his class and welcomed the Soviets as its destroyer.

He was fixated on his mother and when she married a shipowner after his father's death he felt excluded, an "idiot de la famille" and throughout his life cultivated a spontaneous, largely unreflected dislike of the bourgeois and so was almost predestined for the role of a communist fellow-traveller.

In 1952 Sartre officially joined the socialist camp after taking part in the communist world peace conference in Vienna.

His marriage with the communists was not happy though and did not last long. The uprising of workers in East Berlin on 17 June 1953, the Hungarian revolution of 1956, the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact states in 1968 — all these events found Sartre torn between conflicting loyalties.

His public statements on them vacillated between cutting rejection and half-hearted approval — and did his intellectual prestige no good at all.

Sartre's relations with the May generation, the undogmatic left, the left which sympathised with individual terrorism and the freedom movements in the Third World were also far from happy.

In his second major philosophical work, the *Critique of Dialectical Reason*, (1960), Sartre attempted moderately to existentiallyise the dogmatic Marxism of the East and to create space within it for anarchist tactics. For this he received little thanks from any side. The same applied to his support for Fidel Castro, Algeria and Frantz Fanon.

When, in 1968, he wanted to speak to the students in the liberated Pantheon theatre he was ridiculed as a greybeard and booed. These young revolutionaries wanted nothing more to do with Jean Paul Sartre and his inconsistent existentialism.

His intellectual decline began. The man who had written lucid analyses of anti-semitism now courted the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and, together with his lifelong companion, Simone de



Jean-Paul Sartre

(Photo: Stern)

Beauvoir, sold silly terrorist tracts on the streets of Paris.

His spectacular visit to André der in Stammheim prison was more shameful farce. Basically, Sartre had little to do with the whole exercise. He was a mere propaganda tool in the hands of clever strategists of whose sole aim was to present Germany as fascist to foreign opinion.

But fortunately this was not the case. In recent years, Sartre had begun to revise his ideas and to seek new, wholly new ideas. The crimes in Vietnam, Cambodia and elsewhere had condemned passionately even hesitating to join hands with Beauvoir, Sartre, now almost blind, on insisting that they had failed. This failure.

Unfortunately, it is now too late for this. But this is not the only reason it is impossible to draw a final line under Sartre's life work.

Sartre's monumental, unfinished work on Flaubert deserves to be better known than it is. The ideas first outlined in *Being and Nothingness* need to be thought further and developed.

And so our farewell is only to private individual Jean-Paul Sartre. Aymard Sartre who in his general modesty and respectful love for his mother was and remained to the end a true French citizen and bourgeois.

Günter Zies

(Die Welt, 17 April 1980)

■ MEDICINE

Moral and mental effort needed to stay healthy, congress is told

Health education is about risk factors and the strengthening of all the body's forces which combat these factors.

However, as the risk factors, such as smoking, high blood pressure, high blood fat levels, overweight, diabetes, gout and lack of exercise, depend largely on our behaviour and habits, health education must aim to change this behaviour.

At a recent international congress of doctors in Davos, Switzerland, Professor Hans Schäfer of Heidelberg analysed some of the difficulties doctors face in trying to change their patients' behaviour.

One of the great achievements of medicine in the fifties was to analyse and the risk factors responsible for degenerative heart diseases. But it was not until quite recently that research started to be done into where these risk factors come from and how they can be eliminated.

We know today that an interaction between genetic factors and social environment can increase the risks.

Schäfer listed four ways in which social environment could affect the individual: changes in environment caused by technology; habits and customs affecting behaviour, e.g. bad eating habits, drinking, smoking, exercise or lack of it, consumption; psycho-social emotions; influence of education and experiences in early childhood on the personality.

Arteriosclerosis, which leads to heart attacks, infarcts, kidney failure and damage to the arterial vessels in the legs, is a chronic disease. The concept of time is thus introduced into research on the causes of disease.

Eating, drinking, smoking, lack of exercise, abuse of drugs, hectic activity, ambition, envy, fear and despair have been proved by epidemiologists to be causes of diseases.

Many of these modes of behaviour are combined with gratification of the pleasure principle and can therefore only be replaced by other, pleasure-oriented but not unhealthy modes of behaviour. They often stem from an addiction: to drink, eating or cigarettes; an addiction is, always, however, characterised by the fact that it leads to withdrawal symptoms which make a change in the addict's behaviour difficult if not impossible.

This is why merely pointing out that behaviour is harmful is rarely enough to make the addict change.

Health centres hindered by lack of cash

What is needed is preventive methods which take the psychosomatic side of the problem into account, replacing old motivations with new.

However, health centres with their low budgets are hardly in a position to do this. All they do is inform and combat the consequences of wrong behaviour. The damage caused by false concepts in Western education at methods cannot be combated so easily. Here, Schäfer is thinking for example of dyslexia or inability to add as a result of modern maths or the aggressive attitude of children brought up by anti-authoritarian methods.



Health education by the doctor comes too late if it does not start with the parents themselves, urging them to bring up their children lovingly and sympathetically but also consistently.

Incorrect health behaviour can begin in the first weeks of a baby's life in the mother-child relationship. And the influence of the father in early years, often underestimated, should not be ignored.

The family doctor should already be giving parents advice on health education at this stage, but often they do not have the time or the proper training. Moreover, there are no fully worked-out strategic concepts for encouraging correct behaviour.

High-risk, consumption-oriented behaviour will have to be replaced by low-risk behaviour; but this presupposes the capacity for the sublimation of joy in life; this in turn requires the capacity for sensuous sublimation and a higher educational level and indeed a different society from the one we are now living in.

But it is not just a matter of reducing risk factors. Schäfer attaches particular importance to new psychological attitudes to the world. Fear can be over-

come by creating trust and composure. Sport and walking, relaxation exercises including meditation, the pursuit of artistic and creative interests and creative powers, intact family life, pleasure in company without pressure to consume — all these things could be health factors which could cancel out risk factors to achieve this, excessive strains on the psyche and the metabolism would have to be avoided and a balancing-out of human activity striven for.

Excessive burdening of the psyche with an ill-making effect is fear: fear of slipping down the social ladder, fear of one's boss, but also fear of one's spouse.

Success is a social prestige factor, often only to be achieved by ambition. In our uncertain world full of pressures to perform fear and ambition often go hand in hand.

Both have a negative effect on health via the hormones of the adrenal cortex. In a society in which only performance and not human qualities count, the solidarity which normally guarantees human existence in society breaks down. But where character no longer counts, the protective factors which give us security and prevent one-sidedness are lacking.

Schäfer does not describe performance per se or work as an ill-making factor. What he objects to is work full of hectic activity and ambition and with no other sense to it than that of earning money. This lack of purpose cannot be over-

come without the resuscitation of old religious values.

The religious concepts of virtue and sin correspond to the objects of health education: all the risk factors contain elements of "sinful behaviour." The health factors contain elements of virtues. If fear is one of the most important risk factors, then confidence is the best health factor.

Christian confidence grows from faith. This could be an important field of activity — a fact which, in Schäfer's view, the churches are not yet sufficiently aware of.

Health education must therefore be harmonised with moral demands. The concept of asceticism must be given its original sense of practice of the correct forms of behaviour. This can only however be done outside everyday life, especially during reconvalescence, where the behaviour-determining group is of particular importance. Here, too, new concepts are needed.

Polls among patients on cures have shown that six months after the cure hardly any of them continue the good practices they learnt on the cure. Correct health behaviour must be presented as a challenge to the moral person. It must be regarded as modern and clever and there must be social prestige attached to it.

In the health education sphere, the traditional wisdom of mankind has its relevance even in our enlightened age — whether this wisdom is formulated in medical or in religious terms.

Health education too must realise that the justifiability of a metaphysical attitude today more than ever stands behind all positivism.

Wolfgang Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1980)

Link between protein and learning ability

peptide vasopressin can influence learning capacity, though scientists are still far from being able to put this knowledge into practice.

There is still no pill which can help lazy pupils to get good marks. The experiments have to date only been done on rats.

A recent congress of internal medicine specialists in Wiesbaden gave a fascinating insight into an area of medicine which has become increasingly important in recent years.

Professor A. Herz of Munich described substances produced in the body which have the effect of opiates and are called enkephaline and endorphine. These neuropeptides (consisting of only a few amino-acids) are mainly to be found in the pituitary gland (hypophysis). They heighten the pain threshold and help us understand the effect of biochemical influences on behaviour and consciousness and the problem of addiction.

According to Professor E.F. Pfeiffer, of Ulm, they could also be connected with schizophrenia and other psychic disorders. However, the lectures on this particular area proved that scientists and doctors are still groping in the dark here.

Nonetheless, we already know a great deal about neuropeptides and their clinical importance. Professor K. Seige, of Halle, spoke of swellings of the pituitary glands. In general they produce an excess of growth hormones which can

lead to serious disorders of the inner organs.

Overproduction leads to rapid and excessive growth in adolescence. Professor Seige stressed that even the smallest swellings of the pituitary glands can today be removed by microsurgery. In some cases, drugs can also stop the process.

Prolactin is the most recently discovered hormone of the pituitary gland. When it is overproduced, it leads to the maturation of the ovum does not occur and the woman has her period without ovulation.

Professor K. von Werder, of Munich, explained that in some cases women did not even have periods; in some patients, there was even secretion of milk from the breasts.

This disease is much rarer among men but when it does occur it leads to a loss of potency and libido. This disorder is so frequent that it is one of the things doctors first have to look for when patients come to them complaining of sterility or lack of potency.

In most cases, the disorder in the production of the neuropeptide prolactin can be stopped by administering drugs to the mother after the birth of her child.

In a special lecture, Professor E. Nieschlag, of Münster, discussed the problem of lack of pituitary gland hormones which stimulate male gonads. Using modern methods, doctors can find out whether male sterility can be combated by means of hormones.

Great care must, however, be taken in this form of treatment because if too many hormones are administered the pendulum can swing right in the other direction. Konrad Müller-Christiansen (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 April 1980)

This year shortwave radio in Germany celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. On 26 August 1929 ZEESEN shortwave station began regular transmissions. Together with the DEUTSCHLAND-SENDER it broadcast a selection of German broadcasting companies' programmes. That was the beginning of German shortwave and external broadcasts.

The Deutsche Welle, which began its programme service in 1953 followed the tradition of the World Radio Service. Its transmissions in German and thirty-three foreign languages

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MODERN LIVING

Reinforced pockets for fruit-machine expert

Diethard Wendlandt is the self-styled king of Germany's one-armed bandits, or Monarchs, as he would probably prefer to be known in memory of a particularly lucrative brand of fruit machine.

When he puts in an appearance at snack bars, pubs and amusement arcades landlords and fruit machine operators shake in their shoes and amateur bandit players grow green with envy.

Wendlandt is a friendly, unassuming Cologne man but once he has sized up a one-armed bandit it is a fight to the last deutschemark and he invariably empties the machine.

Many has been the time when a landlord (who usually has a half-share in the fruit machine's earnings) has pulled the machine's plug from its socket and, spluttering with rage, given Wendlandt the order of the boot.

Wendlandt is a professional fruit machine player, one of the top half dozen in the country. He is the only one who has done nothing else for a living for the past three years.

It took him 10 years to reach his proficiency. He spent virtually all his spare time putting money in the slot of one one-armed bandit after another. He reckons he spent about DM20,000 in training, as it were.

But then he finally made the grade, calling himself the Monarch, after the first brand of machine he succeeded in outwitting.

He has since earned on average DM1,000 a day, or about DM20,000 a month — tax-free. What is more, the money is earned perfectly legally.

Wendlandt does not need to fiddle. He has no need of files or magnets. He has never studied the electronics of fruit machines but he can read them like a book and it is only a matter of time before he hits the jackpot.

Mint and Supermint are the brands of fruit machine he currently prefers, and although they are replaced at regular intervals there are still plenty of these two around.

He can tell from the sound the money makes when he puts it into the slot how much silver he can expect to clean out of the machine. A full fruit machine usually has DM200 to DM400 waiting to be won.

It doesn't take him long. With the certainty of a sleepwalker he presses the buttons so as to set up three identical symbols in a row and win a series of high-value games.

But Wendlandt does not make a point of extracting every last deutschemark. He just makes sure he has won the five- and two-deutschemark coins, leaving the marks and pfennigs to look after themselves.

He wears tailor-made suits with reinforced pockets to hold the silver, and once he has made a killing he quietly leaves, much to the chagrin of landlords and other players.

"When one man wins, others are invariably envious," Wendlandt explains from bitter experience. "And that spells trouble." He is often told never to come again and frequently attacked by other players.

So he reckons a psychological approach is absolutely essential. "You have

to sort people out and recognise when it is best to call it a day."

The most important point of all, of course, is that he cannot afford to be recognised as a bandit king. He must look like thousands of other clerical workers from the office across the road.

He must look as though he has just slipped across to the bar, restaurant or snack bar for a quick beer and maybe a hot sausage and a plate of potato salad during his lunch break or after work.

As if by chance, he will feed a little small change to the slot machine and absent-mindedly try his luck. His inconspicuity is obviously vital.

He drives a lemon yellow Mercedes 350 SE from one end of the country to another as he goes the rounds of Germany's Mints and Supermints from his home base in Cologne.

But he always parks a few blocks away to be on the safe side, and he flirts with the waitresses, chats with other guests and does his best to appear utterly harmless.

After a drink, and a bite to eat he strolls over to the fruit machine and often contrives to lose his first few games so as not to give rise to untoward suspicions.

He always keeps an eye on the landlord and the other guests in the glass of the fruit machine, cracks the odd joke about his run of good luck ("What a coincidence?") and pacifies everyone by outwitting.

At Hirsching, Bavaria, on the shores of Ammersee Lake, inland revenue officers are given courses in courteous behaviour towards taxpayers at the civil service training college.

Scenes like this are regularly enacted: A typical taxman sits at his desk, uncouth, phlegmatic and annoyed at each and every taxpayer who comes in with a query when he is preparing for his breakfast break.

The taxpayer is equally true to form, nervous, helpless when it comes to tax matters and over-courteous towards the man on whom his fiscal well-being depends.

He takes a seat, more out of absence of mind than by deliberate intent, only to be chilled by a blast of ill-humour on the taxman's part. "Did anyone say anything about sitting down?" he is asked.

He jumps up like a scalded cock, half-bows down to the seated government official and tries to resume a stilted conversation.

It is all part of a course in courtesy towards the general public at the Bavarian civil service college in Hirsching on Lake Ammersee.

Courses are run with more in mind than an aside to the effect that one really must remember that in practice members of the public are just as sensitive as the overworked taxman himself.

They are a regular feature on the curriculum and a compulsory subject for all trainees. The course lasts 20 to 24 lessons, or the same time as is allocated to such an obvious "must" as training in explaining corporation tax to the taxpaying public.

Play-acting is an enjoyable part of the course. Trainees take turns at playing taxman and taxpayer. It is almost like Cops and Robbers. They act out their parts in a playful manner.



Oranges and lemons: self-styled fruit-machine 'king' at work. (Photo: Filmzeitung)

ordering a round of drinks for everyone. Wendlandt is disgusted with landlords and machine operators who rig one-armed bandits to make it impossible to play them as a game of skill. He has sued several for damages.

Nowadays he is a small-scale businessman employing scouts to scour the country in search of suitable fruit machines so he can plan ahead. He pays his scouts DM100 a day.

He himself is always on the move, using a timetable designed to enable him to make best use of every promising one-armed bandit the country has to offer.

In the evening, after an eight-hour day in smoke-filled bars and amusement arcades, he counts his earnings. Back in an impersonal and often uncomfortable

Now it's charm school for the tax man

This is just what the instructor wants, since trainees are forced to work out for themselves what might be said and what they would prefer to hear if they themselves were at the receiving end.

As a rule they are never short of ideas as to how a grumpy civil servant might behave. All their lives they have been bombarded with tales of civil service inactivity.

So what they enact is the generally held view of what happens when the average citizen consults the civil service for advice. The rest of the class look on and afterwards discusses the dialogue.

"This is a part of the course students really enjoy," the lecturer says. But there are other games that are more strenuous and mentally exacting.

In Pro and Contra, for instance, one student outlines an argument to another. The other must then decide how to present the counter-argument. Should he get straight to the point?

This is what civil servants are supposed to do, and how well aware we all are of how disconcerting this can be.

The "other" student is first required to restate the first student's argument, not verbatim but in as many words. Try it. It is surprisingly difficult.

Trainees begin to realise how difficult it is going to be to listen to what a taxpayer has to say and even to understand what he means, let alone to explain the fiscal position.

The counter-argument is easy meat in

SPORT

Boycott dims winter dreams of a summer in Moscow



Middle-distance runner Thomas Wessinghage was training at the Mainz University Sports Club when he heard the news that the Government has decided to support the Olympic boycott.

This means that his winter training schedule of about 18 hours and 140 km a week will probably have been wasted. Wessinghage is one of the world's best runners over both 1,500m and 5,000m.

Which distance did he have in mind? The 5,000m. "Over 5,000m I can better adopt a wait-and-see approach, and biding my time is more my style."

Was it not all now might-have-been? "Yes, I dare say so," says Wessinghage quietly.

The odds were now seven-to-three against him going to Moscow, he concedes. The dismay of the day, yet five minutes later he was exclaiming that the 5,000m would be run being replaced by computerised results in the fifth day before the end of the against which he stands little chance.

This is doubtless one of the reasons why he decided to abandon his bid to appear in public. For a star of his calibre he is a popular guest on radio TV programmes and extensively featured in the media.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 April)

comparison. The civil servant has to conversant with it for years, can keep in his sleep, whereas the taxpayer is going to find it correspondingly difficult to grasp, let alone to stomach.

It ought to be a real pleasure to respond with a taxman who has been through a course at Hirsching (always paid for by the taxpayer) and who has not relapsed into red tape.

In tax matters deadlines have to be set, and the law stipulates that must be appropriate and reasonable both sides.

If, for one reason or another, the office is obliged to keep clients waiting for longer than might seem reasonable, the least it can do is write to the taxpayer explaining the delay and saying when a decision is likely to be taken.

The lecturer sounds a note of warning. "I reckon it is disgraceful to hand someone a form," he says. "Surely, there is a basic human respect to first state the case on a sheet of paper before, as it were, making a copy."

The aim of the course is to enable trainee taxman to gain an insight into the mind of the poorest of the poor taxpayer. Course organisers are looking for a write-up headlined "Civil Service Taught To Give Service With A Smile."

There is more to it than a smile. "What use is a smile alone? It might just make the man in front of the small 'rat' as one trainee aptly put it, an 'imprudent taxman' and a 'game'."

His taxman seemed 'unusually friendly' and greeted him with a smile. "Up with you!" he asked. "You are friendly. Has something happened?"

Raywin Finkbeiner, a 21-year-old student at the Hirsching civil service college, said: "I have always thought in terms of the four years between one Games and the next."

When one was over, preparations for the next. That top was what sports officials expected of their squad. Wessinghage soon emerged as a

model of propriety from their point of view.

Who could blame him if he were now to feel it had all been wasted time and life owed him another chance?

True, he has broken records, run many great races, won European and World Cup medals, European indoor championships and, of course, national championship titles.

But all this doesn't really count. "If anyone asks me what my Olympic record has been I shall have to say zero, and that really upsets me."

The 1972 Munich Games did not upset him particularly. He was 20 and a greenhorn. No-one was expecting him to win a medal and he had no such expectations himself either.

In his first heat he ran faster than he had ever done before and was hardly surprised when his feet could hardly carry him in the next heat.

But at Montreal four years and thousands of kilometres later it was another story. He was highly fancied as a medal hope and reached the intermediate heats without difficulty. There should have been none in reaching the final either.

But he had probably thought too hard about the Montreal final, he now says. He was probably saving his strength for the final, but the upshot was that he was a few hundredths of a second too slow to qualify for the final.

He was naturally annoyed with himself but once the initial anger had subsided he realised he could now start preparing for the next Olympics.

The final comment on the Olympic scoreboard at Montreal had, after all, been Au Revoir in Moscow. That was the answer, and he was still young enough to do just that.

What, in comparison with his Olympic ambitions, did a sabbatical semester mean? His fellow-students at medical college were nearer to qualifying but he stood a chance of going down in the annals of sporting history.

Moscow was his last chance but his prospects looked ever brighter when, in 1979 at the age of 27, he suddenly emerged in glorious form over long distances as well as his medium-distance standby.

Letter brings the first doubts

First doubts as to whether he would be given the opportunity arose over the New Year when he received a letter from the president of the amateur athletics association asking him to carry on as if nothing had happened.

So obviously more had happened than met the eye, and it was not long before a second letter came in which runners were requested to keep on running as though Olympic participation were assured.

He hardly needed telling. He was accustomed to running and it would hardly have made sense to slow down, "in training it made no difference to me in any case."

But from then on an Olympic boycott was an ever-present possibility with which he was continually concerned. He signed protest notes penned by enraged



Happler days: Thomas Wessinghage raises his hand in salute as he wins the 1,500 metres at the World Cup meeting in Montreal last year. (Photo: dpa)

athletes determined to go to Moscow whatever happened.

He also attended a public meeting in Pirmasens at which he and his fellow-athletes on the rostrum were agreed a boycott was pointless.

But members of the audience said they would do better to help the Americans. Pirmasens, he learnt, was an area heavily reliant on the customs of GIs stationed there.

From then on there were almost daily rumours, some good, some bad. The sprint coach claimed to have been told by a high-ranking official that Bonn had given the National Olympic Committee a free hand, for instance.

But the good news seldom survived the next news bulletin, and although Wessinghage knew the politicians' arguments off by heart and appreciated some of them, on balance it just didn't make sense.

True, the state could fairly demand a sacrifice from top-flight athletes who were lent financial support of one kind or another, but what about everyone else?

"Why do they only ask us to show moral outrage and solidarity with Afghanistan? Why should we sacrifice what we live and work for when Klockner was going ahead and building an aluminium foundry in the Soviet Union?"

Was he prepared to allow the Russians to misuse for propaganda purposes the fact that he and other athletes were to take part? They couldn't, he said, and if necessary he would gladly make some kind of demonstration at the victory ceremony.

Hitler had been unable to misuse the 1936 Berlin Olympics for his racist designs. German athletes who performed badly at Berlin were mentioned by name in his cigarette card history of the Games.

"Happler, the young German champion, ran round the track as though he were suffering from cramp," it had said. He had read this comment for himself.

At times he has to laugh when he marshals his arguments and explains, for instance, that it would be madness to jeopardise detente by staging a boycott.

"I am an egoist first and foremost," he then admits. "If I were to win there would soon no longer be any question of who had taken part and who had not."

This is the point at which mention is made of the money an Olympic gold medalist can make on the side these days, illegally, of course, but openly.

That would not make him a rich man and was not the main argument either, but should be bang his head in shame for reminding people that this bonus too would no longer come his way?

Politicians and sports officials evidently think in much the same way, otherwise they would hardly pay Olympic victors a higher bonus than athletes who had 'worked' equally hard in training but were unfortunately eliminated in their heats.

'I'm not a professional revolutionary'

Would he run the gauntlet of a boycott recommendation by Bonn if the opportunity arose? Certainly. Would he do so alone? Certainly not. He was a Bundeswehr medical corps staff officer, not a professional revolutionary.

He did not seem cut out to fight back in his own interest either. On TV he went on record as saying how depressed and disappointed he would be if he were unable to compete in Moscow.

At Warendorf in Westphalia he was due to attend a gathering of Olympic squad athletes at which, on the strength of it, it looked as though the team were now to be told to prepare for the inevitable.

He had, however, heard from Munich and Willi Daume's National Olympic Committee that the individual sports associations were to be asked for their views on a boycott, and he knew that nearly all field and track athletes wanted to go to Moscow. So he felt slightly more optimistic, although he had decided a week beforehand not to take part in a Dortmund protest demonstration by leading athletes.

"That gets you nowhere," he explained. Besides, strange though it might sound, he would sooner put in a training session. Training comes as second nature to an Olympic athlete, even if he may only be running in their air.

Harbert Riehl-Heyes

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 April 1980)